



## Development Potential and Problems in Epeesi: An Analysis of Economic, Social, and Environmental Sustainability from a Sociological Perspective

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### ABSTRACT

This study uses descriptive and phenomenological methods to analyse the potential, and problems of Epeesi Village, South Konawe, Southeast Sulawesi, Indonesia. With the approach of the Developing Village Index, which includes the Social Resilience Index, the Economic Resilience Index, and the Environmental Resilience Index, the study finds a range of challenges, including limited access to the economic, education, health, and infrastructure sectors. In practical terms, these findings provide strategic guidance for more sustainable and comprehensive village development. From a theoretical perspective, this study emphasizes the importance of integration between economic, social, and environmental development to achieve sustainability. Although there is potential in the economic and social capital sectors, villages still face obstacles in the fields of education and the environment, especially in handling pollution and natural disasters. This research suggests the need for stronger synergy between development sectors to improve village welfare holistically

## **INTRODUCTION**

The sustainability of economic development is important to ensure long-term well-being and reduce social inequality between groups. The increasing complexity of economic, environmental, and social systems makes crises and uncertainties a global issue, so organizations need to achieve sustainable economic development by building resilience for long-term well-being (Florez-Jimenez et al., 2024). A study of Nepal's strategic orientation in national security, there is a link between sustainable economic development, long-term welfare, technological innovation, and public awareness in facing external challenges as a whole (Budhathoki, 2024). Similarly, a study on the quality of institutions in supporting green economic growth in WAEMU countries, which contributes to sustainable economic development and long-term well-being through policies that support renewable energy and sustainable agriculture (Degbedji et al., 2024). In addition, Economic development reduces inequality, based on a study of the dynamic non-linear impact of economic development on income inequality in 15 emerging markets, showing that at the threshold of US\$13,800, economic development begins to reduce inequality, confirming the Kuznets curve and emphasizing the importance of macroprudential policies to support growth (Zungu et al., 2022). Accompanied by infrastructure development, it has had a positive impact on economic growth, which is indirectly able to reduce income inequality, so investment in basic infrastructure and transportation needs to be encouraged to improve economic performance in a sustainable manner and reduce inequality in Indonesia (Nugraha et al., 2020).

Sustainable social development focuses on creating harmony between individuals and groups in a diverse society. This is in accordance with research on ecological issues and environmental protection related to the trend of sustainable economic development, where the implementation of the green economy can create harmony between society and nature for the sustainability of human living conditions and social progress (Sverdan, 2021). Sustainable social development creates harmony through proactive corporate social and environmental responsibility, by prioritizing ethical integrity, innovation, and green practices for long-term benefits and avoiding irreparable exploitation of natural resources and global ecosystems (Popović Šević & Bajalski, 2019), based on the spirituality of human beings as bio-social beings, capable of creating harmony between technocratic development and spiritual needs to prevent a deepening global crisis and towards a more humane future (Zadorozhnyy, 2020). Likewise, network-based mental health education plays a role in overcoming psychological pressures, especially for adolescents, to support sustainable social development and create harmony (Ning, 2020).

Sustainable environmental development supports balanced human interaction with nature. In the Islamic view, sustainable environmental development supports a balance between humans and nature, requires the protection of natural resources from exploitation, and emphasizes the importance of environmental ethics based on theology to prevent damage and ensure survival (Gulzar et al., 2021). The case of deforestation in rural Ghana, where forest conservation policies, community engagement, have achieved sustainable environmental development that supports a balance between

humans and nature (Appiah, 2024). Of course, it requires information support for the strategic management process of environmental policies, in order to develop a planning system that supports sustainable environmental development, maintaining a balance between humans and nature in the context of environmental management (Turkov, 2021). The study of sustainable environmental development in Norway, shows the interaction between natural resources, foreign direct investment, and economic growth, focusing on environmental impacts that are important for maintaining a balance between humans and nature in sustainable development policies (Udemba et al., 2024).

That the metaverse virtual environment encourages rational choices in building mutual trust, which in turn increases green knowledge sharing, strengthens supply chain resilience, and contributes to sustainable development, maintaining a balance between human interaction with nature (Chen & Huang, 2024).

Equitable management of natural resources creates more inclusive and sustainable social relationships. In the face of the global pandemic and climate crisis, it is critical to manage natural resources equitably as a foundation for creating sustainable social relationships, as well as emphasizing the need for collective action in the context of social sustainability in urban areas (Barthel et al., 2022). Because vulnerable sectors living in poverty in developing countries are highly dependent on renewable natural resources; equitable management of natural resources is able to create sustainable social relations by supporting autonomous innovations that improve the welfare and resilience of communities (Tajima et al., 2022). Requires social innovation that aims to achieve a wider impact on society, with a focus on equitable management of natural resources to create sustainable social relationships in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (Marini Govigli et al., 2022). And it turns out that the main forest ownership group in Europe, with equitable management of natural resources, can create sustainable social relations (Tiebel et al., 2022). It can ultimately provide diverse benefits, such as support for the tourism industry, social welfare, and coastal protection, and it turns out that equitable management of natural resources can create sustainable social relationships through a more comprehensive assessment of ecosystem value (Manero & Mach, 2023).

Sustainable development requires the role of social institutions in maintaining a balance between the economy, society, and the environment. In recent decades, the term sustainability has become important for society, governments, and companies, there is a relationship between the intensity of social media use and the three dimensions of sustainability in universities, as well as the vital role of higher education institutions in supporting the sustainability of development (Gelashvili et al., 2024). Social sustainability is an important aspect of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, emphasizing the role of institutions in securing values such as justice, to achieve decent and sustainable societies (Hindriks, 2024). The results of this bibliometric study analyzed 1433 previous reviews of the Sustainable Development Goals and Sustainability, demonstrating the significant growth of publications and the role of social institutions in achieving sustainability through research on

environmental protection, circular economy, and renewable energy policy (Raman et al., 2024). The occurrence of rapid changes and dynamic fluctuations in modern social development emphasizes the importance of institutional transformation, where the role of social institutions is crucial in maintaining economic, social, and environmental balance, as well as optimizing the economic potential of family farming businesses to achieve sustainable development goals until 2030 (Lopatynskyi et al., 2023). Including corporate social responsibility plays an important role in maintaining the balance of economy, social, and the environment, where corporate awareness of the environment and good relations with the community and stakeholders can increase the company's value through effective CSR disclosure ("The Impact of Company Characteristics Behavior (Size, Profile and Institutional Ownership) On Disclosure of Corporate Social Responsibility," 2020).

However, if economic development is not sustainable, social inequality will widen, triggering social instability in society. To achieve environmental sustainability, economic sustainability, and corporate social responsibility, as it relates to the challenges of unsustainable economic development and social inequality in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals (de Almeida Barbosa Franco et al., 2024). The changing circumstances since the ratification of major international human rights treaties, including new challenges such as privatization, social injustice, and unsustainable economic development, have demanded a realignment of the right to education in international law to address widening disparities (Beiter, 2023). requires Sustainable Development (SDGs), where digital social innovation collaborates with technology to address social disparities and instability resulting from changes in employment and public data ethics (Dionisio et al., 2024). In the context of increasing globalization, income inequality is a serious problem in developed and developing countries, where public debt can exacerbate social instability, so appropriate management is needed to reduce social inequality through public debt-financed spending (V. Nguyen, 2024). The case in Colombia is a promising investment destination with abundant natural resource potential, but challenges such as political instability, security issues, and social inequalities that fuel social instability remain obstacles despite the 2016 peace agreement (Y. Xu, 2024).

Inequality of access to natural resources can create conflicts between different social groups. Social sustainability is often overlooked in the scientific and policy literature, but it can be understood through social learning in collaborative governance, which shows that conflict management and collaboration between stakeholders can address inequalities in access to natural resources and promote innovation (Hovardas, 2021). Behind the high levels of deforestation, land rights violations, and social injustice in Peru, there is global market pressure for extractivism and militarization of the conflict, which sparked indigenous peoples' protests in 2008-2009 against regulations that threaten their resources and livelihoods (Jurema & Oliveira, 2023). Armed conflict in Colombia has affected land use, water access, and social and environmental norms, so the transition of power after a peace agreement with the FARC in 2016 has actually reinforced inequalities in access to natural resources for landless farmers (Betancur-Alarcón & Krause, 2020). And natural disasters often trigger social

change, where inequality of access to resources and differences in aspirations between communities and governments post-disaster can lead to conflicts, as happened in aid distribution after the Padang earthquake in 2009 (Muslimah, 2019).

Lack of attention to environmental sustainability will worsen the quality of life of sociologically vulnerable communities. A study found that the quality of life of coastal communities with poor natural environments, especially affected by floods, is very low, especially in terms of physical health, influenced by socio-economic factors such as education, disease, and low social support (G. T. Nguyen et al., 2024). Also in a study that analyzed the impact of social class and lifestyle on organic food consumption in South Korea, it was found that lifestyle plays a more important role than social class in influencing purchasing behavior, especially in a bad natural environment that affects the quality of life (Han & Lee, 2022). There is a dynamic link between the economy, population, and the environment, suggesting that worsening environmental degradation due to population and economic growth has an impact on the decline in quality of life, especially in poorer countries (. & Wangmo, 2023). That the majority of miners in Nigeria have a poor quality of life, influenced by a poor social environment and poor job design, with significant musculoskeletal complaints being the main determinant of low quality of life (Njaka et al., 2023). Improving the quality of life of the elderly in Okuma is very important, especially because the poor social environment after the disaster or the 2011 Fukushima Dai-ichi nuclear power plant (FDNPP) increased risk perception and poor health, so clear information and access to health services are necessary to minimize such negative impacts (Hande et al., 2023).

Development that does not consider social aspects can damage social cohesion and exacerbate individual alienation. Although questions about teachers' content knowledge and pedagogical continue to be asked to ensure the quality of the education system, the lack of attention to teachers' ability to teach citizenship and social cohesion hinders social development and undermines social cohesion in post-conflict countries (Singh & Mukeredzi, 2024). a study highlights the importance of evidence-based policies and community engagement in addressing the demographic impacts of migration, as without effective social development, social cohesion can be disrupted amid Nigeria's youth population and rapid urbanization (Adebayo, 2024). In recent years, various central government plans to deal with depopulation in Spain have not been considered effective and coordinated enough, so more decisive action is needed so that social development can support social cohesion and not worsen the situation (Martínez-Carrasco Pleite & Colino Sueiras, 2024). Conflict is often seen as a threat to social integration, but in the sociology of conflict, conflict also plays an important role in shaping social cohesion, although this process can be disrupted by polarization, radicalization, and depoliticization that exacerbate social cohesion and increase individual alienation (Deitelhoff & Schmelzle, 2022). Requiring an analysis of the importance of social support, addressing individual alienation, and studying the mechanisms of solidarity and group cohesion are significant challenges in the modern social system, especially in the context of

work changes and interpersonal relationships during the COVID-19 pandemic (Rabiej-Sienicka, 2022).

Failure to maintain social sustainability threatens social harmony and increases the potential for disintegration in the structure of society. Aristotle's idea of the sustainability of society, highlights the importance of balancing distributive justice and measurement justice in overcoming social disharmony and promoting sustainable and balanced development between rich and poor (Плаксіна, 2019). The results of the study show that the social disharmony that occurs contributes to the disintegration of society, especially through the segregation and exclusion of students with migrant backgrounds in the education system (Chamseddine, 2020). Awareness of the importance of interreligious, ethnic, racial, and cultural harmony must be realized through an understanding of national integration, because social disharmony, triggered by ethnocentrism and cultural acculturation, can increase the disintegration of society in Indonesia (Lani et al., 2022). The case in Sri Lanka, as a multiethnic and multireligious country, faces the challenge of social disintegration due to social disharmony despite having implemented the Education Policy for Social Cohesion and Peace since 2008 to build social cohesion and peace (Mallawaarachchi, 2019).

The solution is that economic development must integrate the principles of sustainability to reduce social disparities and prevent conflicts. Income inequality is a challenge for governments and policymakers, as it hinders social transformation and economic growth; Therefore, financial development can be a solution to achieve inclusive growth and reduce social disparities (Vo et al., 2023). Research shows that investment planning in community and social services significantly reduces poverty and income inequality in Nigeria, confirming that economic development focused on such services can reduce social inequalities and support sustainable development (Ewubare, 2019). Global material consumption must be reduced to stay within planetary boundaries, where urbanization and the reduction of social disparities support each other in creating sustainable and equitable economic development, as well as reducing the impact of material consumption (S. Zhang et al., 2023). Non-timber forest products are often considered a tool for conservation and sustainable development, but complex sustainability assessments in conflict areas can be addressed with rapid assessments, supporting sustainable practices that promote economic stability and prevent conflict (DeCarlo et al., 2020). Prolonged conflicts related to energy access are driving the transition to renewable energy to reduce dependence on fossil fuels, where government policies that support green vehicles have the potential to cause market distortions and threaten economic sustainability (Reimers, 2021).

Implementing policies that prioritize equitable access to resources can improve the well-being of vulnerable communities. The inequalities in the distribution of infrastructure and the impact of social injustice on Ethiopia's efforts to build a democratic society demonstrate the importance of equitable resource access policies to improve the well-being of individuals, communities, and the nine regional states (Desalegn & Solomon, 2022). The concept of community resilience is gaining more attention as a framework for

understanding the ability of communities to respond to change, but the processes and factors that influence these responses are still poorly understood, so a fair access to resources policy is needed for the well-being of communities (Akamani, 2023). This comprehensive review highlights the impact of women's participation in poultry farming on economic empowerment, well-being, and community development, emphasizing the importance of equitable access to resources to sustainably improve the well-being of individuals and communities (Parkavi et al., 2023). Humans depend on natural resources for well-being and survival, so equitable resource access policies are essential to preserve ecosystem services and support the well-being of traditional communities with local knowledge (Isaza Valencia et al., 2023). In exploring environmental injustices that impact marginalized communities, emphasizing the importance of equitable resource access policies to improve well-being and address disparities faced by these vulnerable groups (Carmichael, 2023).

In addition, attention to environmental sustainability will strengthen social cohesion and maintain harmony in society. Water sustainability is affected by climate change impacting agriculture, and through artificial intelligence-based precision agriculture, efficiency and productivity can be improved, while strengthening social cohesion and well-being of urban communities (Addas et al., 2024). Urban Green Infrastructure (IHP) plays an important role in creating sustainable cities by integrating natural elements, strengthening social cohesion, and improving environmental quality, as well as economic resilience, thus becoming a solution to urban challenges such as climate change and pollution (Ugochukwu Kanayo Ashinze et al., 2024). Urbanization has become an inevitable global phenomenon, so the existence of green spaces in cities is essential for environmental sustainability, strengthening social cohesion, and improving the mental and physical health of urban residents through social interaction and recreation (Blessing Aibhamen Edeigba et al., 2024). The case of social conflict in Pati, Central Java, triggered by the cement factory expansion plan, focuses on different views on environmental conservation and economic interests, as well as the importance of sustainable environmental development to maintain community harmony (Puryanto, 2024). Improving the ecological efficiency of tourism and maintaining a balance between tourism development and the environment is the key to sustainable development that supports harmony in society, through the analysis of factors affecting tourism efficiency in 21 cities in Guangdong Province (Deng & Chen, 2024).

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

The conceptual framework in this study highlights the importance of integrating sustainability in economic, social, and environmental development from a sociological perspective. Unsustainable economic development can exacerbate social disparities and create conflicts between social groups due to unequal access to natural resources. In addition, the lack of attention to environmental sustainability exacerbates the condition of vulnerable communities, undermines social cohesion, and increases individual alienation. In order to prevent the disintegration of communities, the proposed solutions

include the implementation of equitable policies in access to resources and attention to environmental sustainability, which in turn can strengthen social harmony and improve community well-being, as well as support inclusive and sustainable development. The hypothesis is that unsustainable economic development can exacerbate social disparities and create conflicts between social groups, which in turn threatens social cohesion and societal harmony. Inequality of access to natural resources, coupled with a lack of attention to environmental sustainability, worsens the condition of vulnerable communities. Therefore, the integration of sustainability principles in economic, social, and environmental development is essential. This not only strengthens the social structure but also makes a significant contribution to the government in formulating equitable policies, which support the welfare of the community holistically and reduce the potential for social disintegration.

## **METHODOLOGY**

This research was conducted in Epeesi village, South Konawe Regency, Southeast Sulawesi Province, Indonesia, using a qualitative approach with descriptive and phenomenological methods. The descriptive method is focused on analysing the potentials and problems of Disadvantaged Villages through the instrument of the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration of the Republic of Indonesia Number 2 of 2016, which formulates the strategy of the Developing Village Index, including the Social Resilience Index, the Economic Resilience Index, and the Environmental Resilience Index. The main sources of data came from community leaders and residents of Disadvantaged Villages while supporting data were taken from local elites, facilitators of the National Program for Independent Community Empowerment, and local governments. Data collection was carried out through participatory observation, surveys, in-depth interviews, and Focus Group Discussion. The data collected were analysed during and after the field research, using the formulation of the Developing Village Index which combines social, economic, and environmental indicators, where each indicator is assessed on a scale of 0 to 5, and the results are converted into an index on a scale of 0 to 1. The data that was successfully completed were processed both during the ongoing research and after the field research. Specifically, for the typology data of Disadvantaged Villages obtained through the instrument of the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration of the Republic of Indonesia Number 2 of 2016, it was developed based on the formulation of the Developing Village Index strategy consisting of: (1) Social Resilience Index of 38 Indicators  $\times 5 = 190$ ; (2) Economic Resilience Index as many as 12 Indicators  $\times 5 = 60$ ; and (3) Environmental Resilience Index as many as 4 Indicators  $\times 5 = 20$ .

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### 1. Potential and Problems of Sustainability of Economic Development

The sustainability of economic development has great potential in creating common prosperity, but it also presents serious challenges. If unsustainable economic development can exacerbate social inequality and trigger conflicts between social groups. This inequality can threaten social cohesion and disrupt community harmony. Therefore, it is important to integrate the principle of sustainability in economic development to reduce inequality and maintain social stability and long-term welfare for all levels of society.

Table 1. Analysis of Disadvantaged Village Indicators in the Economic Context

No.	Economic Dimension	Points
1.	More than one economic activity of the population	3
2.	Public access to trade centers such as shops and markets	2
3.	There is a trade sector in the settlement	0
4.	There are food shops, hotels, and lodging ventures	0
5.	There is a post office and logistics	1
6.	Availability of Commercial Banking Institutions	0
7.	Availability of People's Credit Bank	0
8.	Residents' Access to Credit	1
9.	People's Economic Institutions (Cooperatives) are available	0
10.	Roads Can Be Passed by Vehicles	1
11.	Village Road Quality (Asphalt, Gravel, Hardening)	1
12.	There are modes of public transportation	0
	Sum	9

Description: The Number 5 is Very Good, 4 is Good, 3 is Good, 2 is Not Good, 1 is Not Good, 0 is Not Available

The analysis table of the indicators of disadvantaged villages shows low economic access, with a total score of only 9 out of 60. Limited economic activities, lack of trade sector, and lack of financial institutions exacerbate unsustainable economic development. This can widen social disparities, create dissatisfaction among the population, and increase the potential for conflict between social groups. Social disparities have exacerbated the potential for conflict between ethnic groups through intolerance, discrimination, and xenophobia in Ukrainian society (Bakalchuk, 2021). Inequalities in access to resources and economic opportunities threaten social cohesion and community harmony, so strategic efforts are needed to develop inclusive and sustainable economic sectors in order to achieve better-shared prosperity and social stability. That the vulnerability of the global economy encourages the urgency of a new approach that prioritizes shared well-being, by balancing economic, social, and environmental sustainability to create long-term social stability (Morrisey & Heidkamp, 2022).

## 2. Potential and Problems of Sustainability of Social Development

Sustainable social development in the context of health is very important to improve people's welfare, especially for vulnerable communities. This sustainability potential lies in fair and sustainable resource management, as well as greater attention to environmental aspects. However, problems arise when there is inequality in access to natural resources and a lack of awareness of the importance of environmental sustainability, which can worsen the health conditions of vulnerable communities. This hypothesis highlights that inequality and environmental degradation mutually reinforce negative impacts on public health.

Table 2. Analysis of Indicators of Disadvantaged Villages in the Health Context

No.	Health Dimension	Points
1.	Travel time to health infrastructure < 30 minutes	4
2.	Midwife Health Personnel Available	3
3.	Doctors Available	3
4.	Other Health Workers Available	2
5.	Access to village health posts and integrated service posts	4
6.	Integrated Service Post Activity Level	3
7.	Social Security Organizing Agency Membership Level	1
	Sum	20

Description: The Number 5 is Very Good, 4 is Good, 3 is Good, 2 is Not Good, 1 is Not Good, 0 is Not Available

The table above shows an analysis of indicators of disadvantaged villages in the context of health, with a total score of 20 out of a maximum of 35, indicating serious challenges in access to health services. Inequality of access to natural resources, such as clean water and health facilities, exacerbates this situation. Low levels of physical activity among adolescent girls in Western countries worsen their health and magnify social inequalities, mainly due to perceived barriers and situational factors that hinder active participation (Rosello-Novella et al., 2023). In addition, the lack of attention to environmental sustainability results in worsening conditions for vulnerable communities. As in the case of public health midwives in Sri Lanka's plantation sector, they face challenges in mobilizing vulnerable communities due to social environments that deteriorate maternal and child health, requiring advocacy and mobilization before health interventions (Udayanga et al., 2024). The limited availability of health workers and the low level of participation of the Social Security Administration Agency indicate the need for further interventions to improve the quality and accessibility of health services, as well as to support sustainable development efforts. Research shows that improved access to health services in less developed regions, such as Lincang in China, supports sustainable development by ensuring a balance between health, education, and sanitation infrastructure according to the socio-economic needs of the community (Huang et al., 2024)

The potential and problems of sustainability of social development in the context of education are very important to discuss. That inequality of access to natural resources, coupled with a lack of attention to environmental sustainability, worsens the condition of vulnerable communities, hinders inclusive education efforts, and widens socio-economic disparities in society.

Table 3. Analysis of Indicators of Disadvantaged Villages in the Context of Education

No.	Educational Dimension	Point
1.	Access to Education to Sd < 3 Kilometer	5
2.	Access to Junior High School/Madrasah Tsanawiah < 6 Kilometers	4
3.	Access to Senior High School/Vocational High School Education <6 Kilometres	4
4.	Illiteracy Activities	0
5.	Early Childhood Education Activities	0
6.	Activities of the Community Learning Activity Center	0
7.	Access to the Course/Skills Center	0
8.	Village Community Reading Garden	0
	Sum	13

Description: The Number 5 is Very Good, 4 is Good, 3 is Good, 2 is Not Good, 1 is Not Good, 0 is Not Available

Table 3 shows the analysis of indicators of disadvantaged villages in the context of education, where the total score reaches 13 out of 40, reflecting low access to quality education. With access to primary schools less than 3 km, although there are still better grades, other indicators such as literacy activities and access to course centers indicate unavailability. Inequality of access to natural resources exacerbated by a lack of attention to environmental sustainability contributes to these conditions, worsening the state of vulnerable communities and adding to their difficulties in accessing adequate education and skills development. As the case of climate change exacerbates rural poverty in Pakistan, with inequalities in access to education worsening community conditions, environmental justice interventions and agricultural modernization can reduce the impact (Anser et al., 2023). And Kaposi's sarcoma is still a health problem in the HIV community in Jos, Nigeria, where inequalities in access to education exacerbate vulnerability to HIV infection and Kaposi's sarcoma, especially among women (Daboer et al., 2021). Despite global efforts to ensure equal access to education, women, especially in Africa, face difficulties caused by discrimination, poverty, and cultural norms that hinder their skill development (Bangura & Mambo, 2023).

The potential and problems of sustainable social development are closely related to social capital, especially in the face of inequality in access to natural resources. If this injustice, coupled with a lack of attention to environmental

sustainability, worsens the condition of vulnerable communities, and hinders them from achieving their well-being.

Table 4. Analysis of Disadvantaged Village Indicators in the Context of Social Capital

No.	Social Capital Dimension	Points
1.	Village Mutual Cooperation Habits	5
2.	The existence of unpaid open public spaces in the village	0
3.	Availability of Sports Facilities	1
4.	There are sports groups	0
5.	The villagers consist of several tribes and ethnicities	1
6.	Everyday citizens use different languages	1
7.	There is Religious Diversity in the Village	1
8.	Villagers Build Maintenance of Environmental Security Posts	3
9.	Citizen Participation Holding an Environmental Security System	3
10.	Crime Levels in Villages	5
11.	The level of conflict that occurs in the village	5
12.	Efforts to resolve conflicts that occur in villages	0
13.	There is exceptional school access	0
14.	There are incumbents of social welfare	0
15.	There are suicidal communities	5
	Sum	30

Description: The Number 5 is Very Good, 4 is Good, 3 is Good, 2 is Not Good, 1 is Not Good, 0 is Not Available

The analysis table of the indicators of disadvantaged villages shows a number of significant challenges in the context of social capital, with a total score of 30 out of 75. The habit of mutual cooperation and citizen participation in the system is quite high, but access to public spaces, sports facilities, and conflict resolution shows low values, reflecting the inequality of access to natural resources. Lack of attention to environmental sustainability further exacerbates the condition of vulnerable communities, resulting in their inability to address social and environmental problems. Ethnic and religious diversity can be an asset, but these challenges require more focused interventions to improve well-being and sustainability. The survival of rural households in Ethiopia, especially in the Tigray region, is hampered by social problems due to low social capital, limited access to land, and rising youth unemployment (Negash et al., 2023). And environmental enteropathy is an inflammatory condition of the intestines due to high exposure to fecal bacteria, related to poor sanitation and hygiene, and resulting in malnutrition in children in marginalized communities (Regassa et al., 2023). But on the other hand, the sustainability of household livelihoods in ethnic tourism villages, shows that ethnic and religious diversity is an important asset for this sustainability (Liu et al., 2022).

The potential and problems of sustainability of social development in the context of settlement are closely related to inequality of access to natural resources. That this inequality is exacerbated by a lack of attention to environmental sustainability, worsening the condition of vulnerable communities, hindering development opportunities, and widening social and economic disparities.

Table 5. Analysis of Disadvantaged Village Indicators in the Context of Settlements

No	Settlement Dimensions	Points
1	The villagers have a decent source of drinking water	5
2	Access villagers have water for bathing and washing	4
3	The majority of villagers have latrines	4
4	There is a garbage dump	3
5	The majority of villages have electricity	4
6	Villagers have mobile phones and strong signals	2
7	There is television, local, national and international	3
8	There is internet access	1
	Sum	26

Description: The Number 5 is Very Good, 4 is Good, 3 is Good, 2 is Not Good, 1 is Not Good, 0 is Not Available

The table above shows indicators of access to basic resources in disadvantaged villages, with a total score of 26 out of 40 points. Although communities have decent sources of drinking water and the majority have latrines and access to electricity, significant challenges remain, such as low internet access and lack of attention to environmental sustainability. Inequality of access to natural resources exacerbates the conditions of vulnerable communities, where limitations in access to information technology and adequate sanitation can hinder sustainable development efforts, which are important to improve the quality of life and social resilience of rural communities. Research on the potential of phycoremediation as a natural and cost-effective solution for domestic waste treatment in Africa, where sanitation limitations hinder the achievement of sustainable development (Oberholster et al., 2024). The application of digital technology in community care has created significant innovations that improve service efficiency, personalization of care, and community engagement, thereby supporting sustainable development and improving the quality of life of the elderly (Xia et al., 2024). So that family resilience and social support have an effect on the quality of life of the elderly with chronic diseases and their caregivers in multigenerational families in China (Lin et al., 2024), which is accompanied by structural and cultural strategies to build social, economic, and ecological resilience in independent communities, where this resilience is achieved through the collaboration of the government and the community (Arsyad et al., 2022).

### 3. Potential and Problems of Environmental Development Sustainability

The potential and problems of sustainability of environmental development are very relevant to the integration of sustainability principles in economic, social, and environmental development. Sustainability includes the wise use of natural resources, the reduction of environmental impacts, and the improvement of balanced social and economic welfare for the sustainability of future generations.

Table 6. Analysis of Indicators of Disadvantaged Villages in the Ecological Context

No	Ecological Dimension	Points
1	Whether or Not Water, Soil, Air Pollution	5
2	There are rivers that are washed away by sewage	4
3	Natural Disaster Events	4
4	Disaster Management Efforts	0
	Sum	13

Description: The Number 5 is Very Good, 4 is Good, 3 is Good, 2 is Not Good, 1 is Not Good, 0 is Not Available

Table 6 shows the analysis of indicators of disadvantaged villages in the ecological context, with a total score of 13 out of 20. These results reflect water, soil, and air pollution, as well as rivers exposed to waste and natural disasters. Although disaster management efforts have not yet been implemented, these results show the importance of integrating sustainability principles in economic, social, and environmental development. As Saudi Arabia seeks to make its economy more environmentally friendly to achieve the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals, which include economic, social, and environmental dimensions in a sustainable manner (Chaaben et al., 2024), and to support sustainability in economic, social, and environmental development, by emphasizing transparency, accountability, and responsive and inclusive practices (X. Zhang et al., 2024). Sustainable approaches need to be implemented to reduce negative impacts on ecosystems, increase people's resilience to disasters, and encourage economic growth that does not damage the environment for better well-being. The case of Sri Lankan people, especially around the Norochcholai coal-fired power plant, is particularly vulnerable to environmental pollution and economic crises, so an approach focused on environmental and socio-economic resilience is needed (M. Xu et al., 2024).

### CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Based on the results of research in Epeesi Village, there are several potentials and problems in the sustainability of economic, social, educational, social capital, settlements, and environmental development. Economically, limited access to the trade, banking, and public transportation sectors is a significant obstacle, despite the diverse economic activities of the population. On the health side, access to health facilities is adequate with the presence of medical personnel, but the participation rate of the Social Security Administration

Agency is still low. In the education sector, access to primary to secondary education is fairly good, but the absence of Early Childhood Education activities, Community Learning Activity Centers, and skills courses is a weakness. In the context of social capital, citizen participation in mutual cooperation activities and village security is high, although public spaces and sports facilities are still limited. In the residential sector, the majority of the population already has access to clean water and electricity, but internet access is still not optimal. In terms of ecology, the village is experiencing pollution problems and natural disasters, with a lack of efforts to deal with them. Practically, these results provide guidance for more comprehensive village development planning, while theoretically, this research reinforces the concept of the importance of integration between economic, social, and environmental development in achieving sustainability.

### FUTHER STUDY

This research still has a delay, so it is necessary to conduct further research related to the topic of Development Potential and Problems in Epees: An Analysis of Economic, Social, and Environmental Sustainability from a Sociological Perspective to improve this research and add insight for readers

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